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## The Los Angeles Times.

EVERY MORNING IN THE YEAR.

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## NOTES OF THE DAY.

The Hanchette mystery still remains a mystery.

There is considerable firmness in the local real-estate market and the demand for fruit land at fair prices is good.

GRASSHOPPERS are giving much trouble in Central California, and in Kern county the settlers are bothered with rabbits.

The Charleston has arrived at Caliso, Peru, but has seen nothing of the "mysteriously disappeared."

The promenade concerts at Sixth-street Park, one of which will be given today, promise to become an attractive feature of Los Angeles life.

The grip has claimed another victim in the person of Gen. B. H. Eggleston, a distinguished veteran of the civil war, who died yesterday at Wichita, Kan.

CHARLES NORDHOFF, the well-known writer, is in town. Mr. Nordhoff's letters from this section gave Southern California its first big send-off.

FORTHCOMING statistics of the Department of Agriculture announce a most cheering rise in the prices of all farm products as compared with the prices of a year ago.

Two acres of land adjoining the English houses of Parliament are offered for sale at \$5,000,000. One could not afford to raise anything except the price on that land.

The Hamburg-American steamship Bismarck, on her eastern trip, again broke the record, making the passage from New York to Seattle in six days, fourteen hours and thirty minutes.

YESTERDAY was Derby day, the great English carnival, the one day of the year upon which the people of London, irrespective of class, give themselves up to relaxation and enjoyment.

ALTHOUGH it is late in the season, the excursionists still come from the East, a party of eighty arriving yesterday. Eastern people will soon discover that we have an all-the-year-round climate.

THE Mormons are becoming numerous in the Mexican State of Chihuahua, where they now have five colonies. They have about one hundred thousand acres of land, which they rent from a colony company.

THE California fruit traffic has become a most important branch of revenue to the transcontinental roads. Over one hundred and fifty fruit cars have recently been completed for a new fruit transportation company.

JUDGE THAYER of Philadelphia says that no person can be legally compelled to leave his home and be treated in a hospital, even if he has small-pox or other contagious disease; it is the right of the patient to stay in his home if he so desires.

GAMBLING will not be permitted on the World's Fair exposition grounds in any form. That is one of the first of the series of iron-clad rules that has been laid down by the Ways and Means Committee to govern the men who get concessions.

A COLONY of Japanese is making arrangements to settle in California. They are married men and farmers. These settlers would be able to show us what can be made out of a small tract of land. There is no country in which "intensive" farming has been carried so far as in Japan.

WE are favored with a luncheon bill of fare of the Southern Pacific Company Pullman dining-car service which is very handsomely printed. We regret to note that of seventeen wines on the list only two are the products of California. This is not a good way in which to advertise the resources of California to new arrivals.

AFTER several Japanese had run up and seized the would-be murderer of the Czarevitch, and were holding him powerless in their grasp, Prince George of Greece hit the man over the head with a stick, nearly stunning him. A medal has been struck in St. Petersburg in honor of the courage thus displayed. It makes a great difference whether a man is a prince or merely a common person.

REFERRING to the controversy in regard to the leadership of the department of horticulture, the Sacramento Record-Union says:

What the people of California demand, and what they will continue to demand to the end of this controversy, is that one of their leading horticulturists shall receive the honor. California has a right, by reason of the primacy of her position in horticulture, to the appointment. She would have received the appointment but for the selfish aims of designing men. She can afford to wait better off to lose the appointment, altogether than to have her knowledge of the subject so grossly discredited by the appointment of Mr. Maxwell.

ments, but simply to furnish accurate information to the public.

A SOCIETY of European Catholics is seeking to have the Pope provide Catholic immigrants to the United States with priests of their own race, so that, on arriving here, they may find their own parishes; their own schools, their own societies and their own language. This scheme, if carried out, will certainly prove another and strong inducement for the United States to enact further and more stringent laws to restrict immigration. It is surely bad enough at present, but it is to have great undigesting masses of foreigners in our midst, maintaining their separate schools and languages, and owning allegiance to a foreign church that has never relinquished its claim to temporal power, the time will indeed have come to call a halt and put up the bars.

OUR Government is growing tired of waiting for Lord Salisbury's decision in the Bering Sea question. A dispatch from Washington announces that the Secretary of the Treasury has telegraphed the commanders of the Rush and Bear to sail for Alaska. The instructions of the vessels are, however, the same as those received last year—moderate in tone. It appears that Salisbury is willing to come to an agreement on the question, but is held back by Canada, which strongly objects.

THE New Orleans question is said to have assumed a new phase, Rudin having had an important interview with Porter.

## STATE AND COAST.

At Riverside, the other night, J. B. Patterson killed a very large lynx in his chicken corral and will have the skin mounted.

Monday, at Perris, J. W. Nance got into an altercation with a man named Armstrong, and a fight ensued. Nance knocked Armstrong down, kicked him in the side, broke his nose and inflicted probably fatal injuries.

Robert Barton, manager and part owner of the widely-known Barton vineyard, died at Fresno on the 24th inst. The deceased was taken down with the grip early in the year, and afterward by exposure suffered a relapse.

Needles Eye: The Mojaves, Yumas and Cocopahs had a big cry over at Powell last week, at which copious tears were shed, woful wails were wailed, and divers and sundry horses killed. After an intermission of three days, in order to collect more horses, grub and grief, they all broke out in a fresh place ten miles above here on the river. About 300 Indians were continually in the howling mob, and the din they created was deafening. This is their annual cry for the dead.

## CURRENT HUMOR.

Bulwer-Lytton's line will have to be modernized. The typewriter is mightier than the dynamite gun. [Utica Observer.]

"What is a skin game?" asks a correspondent. A skin game is one where the other man makes the money. [New York Recorder.]

"Tastes differ," said Mugley. "Good thing they do," put in Bottleneck. "If they didn't, squills and strawberries would taste the same." [New York Sun.]

Ethel—"Why are you always kicking because I have other admirers?" George—"Oh, if you want to make a syndicate of yourself, I don't object." [New York Sun.]

"Talk about your spoon fed," said the brakeman, as he waved his cap to a girl at the last station. "I'd like to see a daisier collection of spoons than mine." [Washington Post.]

It is said that the current season's summer girl will be an interesting invalid. Evidently the calculating summer girl is no longer to lose her grip. [Chicago Inter Ocean.]

"Say, have you ever had your store broken into?" "No. You see, everything is so cheap here that if a thief wants anything, he simply comes in and pays for it." [Fleischbecker.]

What is the Great West? The transmississippi States are called the great West," containing the third of the world's population, one-fourth the population. The data sent out in census bulletins, when reclassified to show what the great West really is, brings to light the following facts and figures as to the transmississippi States and Territories:

States and Territories	Population	Area in square miles
Missouri	2,679,184	69,415
Texas	2,335,233	463,780
Iowa	1,911,496	56,025
Kansas	1,477,036	82,080
Minnesota	1,391,825	82,305
California	1,208,130	158,339
Arkansas	1,139,179	53,585
Louisiana	1,118,257	52,439
Nebraska	1,068,910	77,510
Colorado	412,198	103,925
Washington	349,890	69,180
South Dakota	272,520	77,250
Oregon	313,767	96,303
Utah	207,905	84,770
North Dakota	184,719	70,735
New Mexico	182,523	121,640
Montana	132,152	146,880
Idaho	84,885	84,400
Oklahoma	61,824	69,030
Wyoming	67,705	97,960
Arizona	59,620	113,020
Nevada	45,761	110,700
Indian Territory	50,000	31,400
Total	16,492,175	2,143,155

The population of the United States, exclusive of all Indians and white persons in Indian Territory, was last year 62,622,250, of which 16,492,175, or more than a fourth of the people, reside west of the Mississippi River. The area of the United States is 3,025,000 square miles, of which 2,143,155 square miles is west of the Mississippi.

Making Minutes Count. A poor girl, who works all day in the mending-room of an embroidery factory, told me how the girls used their spare minutes, writer Ruth Ashmore in the Ladies' Home Journal. There were thirty of them, and whenever a piece of embroidery came from the great looms it went into their hands to be looked over and mended, so what they did was "piece work" and any minutes they gave up were deducted from their time at the end of the week. After thinking it over they decided that each one could spare ten minutes a day, and the one who was having her ten minutes read to the others. In this way they got 300 minutes a day, 1800 minutes a week, and—whatever among you is a good arithmetician—count how many minutes a year that would be for them. Does't this make you, who govern your own time, a bit ashamed?

"The Best." George P. Rowell & Co. of New York, in their new book for Advertisers, name the best, most widely circulated, most influential papers at each important center of population or trade throughout the whole country. For Los Angeles the paper accorded this distinction is THE TIMES.

## SILVER COINAGE.

## Mint Director Leech's Dire Predictions.

## HISTORY BELIES HIS THEORIES.

The Examples of Germany and France—Increased Population Needs Increased Currency—Silver the American Metal.

In a recent number of the North American Review, Hon. Edward D. Leech, director of the United States Mint, has an article against the free coinage of silver, in which untold evils are prophesied should our Government adopt that measure.

One of the most pertinent questions which arises in answer to the propositions advanced by him is:

Why did not some of the dire calamities of bimetalism occur to the nations of the earth when silver was in full favor as money, which was generally the case until the influence of the large bond holders of some of the principal commercial nations, notably our own, at once operated upon them to demoralize silver?

The smooth parum passus of the two metals, gold and silver, was little disturbed until Germany, suddenly flustered herself enriched by the payment, cash down, of the vast tribute of \$500,000,000, most of it in silver, she had laid upon France, and which she did not expect to receive under five years, conceived the idea of demoralizing silver and making gold alone the standard of value.

Why Germany took this action one person assigns one reason, another another reason; but when we remember that several years ago, when the gold mines of California and Australia were in the height of their production, the world's supply of gold was in fact of silver, we may infer that she acted with about as much reason in the one case as in the other.

In view of the fact we are not furnished with any evidence of the improved condition of the world by reason of the demoralization of silver, and remembering that Germany's action was almost immediately seized upon by the holders of our bonds (a vast amount of silver coinage was sold by Germany), as a lever to demoralize silver in this country, and thereby translate the word "coin" on our bonds, to mean only gold, it is not reasonable to say that the bursting of silver from its place as a circulating medium was done by "main strength" and not from natural economic reasons? In support of the argument that natural commercial laws operated to discontinue silver as an equal with gold, the fact that nearly all the other European nations followed the example of Germany and the United States in their war against silver, is instanced, and from that fact it is argued that the demoralization of silver was a natural commercial consequence.

What could the other nations do after an example by such powerful leaders? Notwithstanding this great pressure, which had its influence on France, she still maintains her large silver coinage, and has in addition about \$200,000,000 more gold than we of the United States. France, with 38,000,000 people and \$900,000,000 of gold—while with 69,000,000 people and \$700,000,000 of gold, with less than \$500,000,000 of silver, while France has \$700,000,000—France has thus maintained this large volume of the two metals continuously, simply because there was need of it there, and she merely let it alone.

We do not deny the consequences predicted by the enemies of silver occur in France; and why does not all the gold leave her and she descend to a purely silver basis? As Mr. Leech tells us we will do if we have free coinage of silver, and that is the real treatment of silver is one of the principal causes of her prosperity, and instead of the refusal of her people to "accommodate themselves to the use of checks and other substitutes for money" provided by the banks, she has, on the other hand, the most beautiful condition, and tends to the transaction of business on a cash basis, and avoids the expense and wear and tear of deferred payments, hatching interest; for say 100,000,000 francs are in bank, and "money" mean notes in bank, and mortgages to loan and trust companies.

The large per capita of France, \$44.55, (while ours is \$26.17, if we could have it in shape to use it), enables her to maintain a large volume of gold, live on small tracts of land, because the plentiful supply of money enables them to receive a quick return for their products and labor, and keep the land in the highest state of cultivation. The French country, Europe, are France, borders of immigrants are pouring into the United States and other comparatively new countries; but note the very few French people who leave their country. If making money is the object, and the means of it, why do we not have a similar result? In which we are about the largest producer in the world should be the terrible disasters predicted, why are some of these evils not visited upon a country (France) which does not have a large volume of gold, but has rates in the highest degree the use of that metal as money.

Mr. Leech says that the production of silver has more than doubled since 1873, but he takes no account of the enormous volume of business and the rapid development of new countries and industries since then, sufficient to absorb all the increase of silver as money. "The commercial or bullion value of silver contained in the silver dollar, is today 30 cents; were that in fact an important difference which did not exist prior to 1873, when he had free coinage of silver," says Mr. Leech; but by what standard is the silver dollar worth only 80 cents except that of gold? The commodity theory of value, or shape into other articles for which it is useful, its worth may be measured by what it will sell for in the market when to be used in the arts, but the discussion before the people of the United States now is, the availability, utility and expediency of the use of silver as a measure of exchange, and while there is nothing inherent in the quality of the material out of which money is manufactured which affects its commercial value as money, yet silver is more peculiarly suitable to us as money coin, because we are a producer of it and it is the only precious metal which can be obtained in sufficient quantity for the rapidly-growing need of an enlarged volume of money.

The creation of gold as the only standard of value is a natural accompaniment, and an extraordinary step or aid to the extraordinary rise and cruel reign of the money power. There is not a millionaire anywhere who will not contend that there is an abundance of money, yet Mr. Leech tells us of the country, yet Mr. Leech tells us that only 8 per cent. of the business of our country is money enough for any

the banks of this country is done in cash, man who is possessed of a million of dollars; and a gold standard suits him because his wants are not measured by small coin. But how is it with the great mass of people whose daily wants never attain to the measure of the most common smaller gold coin.

It is admitted on all hands that the production of gold is constantly decreasing, and that the volume of business and the demand for money are constantly increasing, so there must certainly come a time, if it is not upon us now, when the quantity of gold will be insufficient even for the transaction of wholesale business of the country. How will we meet the question of regulating the volume of money then? Precisely the same objections will be urged then as are advanced now, and under the same argument.

Can the predictions as to what will happen if our gold is hoarded by banks and trust companies and individuals, or it will go abroad to pay for silver which will be shipped here for sale, and then takes our breath away, showing us the vast sum of \$1,103,300,000 lying in the hands of European nations only to be buried at us as to get our gold. Well, suppose such a thing could be; that all of Europe could and would sweep out of her monetary system a factor performing so important a part as her silver coin, and should take it all. We would lack then more than \$130,000,000 of having as large a per capita as France; estimating our population at only 62,000,000 of people. Our total amount of money in actual circulation, February 1, 1891, was \$1,525,756,251, which added to the \$1,103,300,000 silver which is to overwhelm us from Europe, makes \$2,629,056,251; while estimating our population at only 62,000,000 in order to have a per capita circulation at \$44.50 (France's is \$44.55), we should require \$2,759,000,000. So the inundation would not be so terrible after all, and after getting it we could still take a year's production of gold (estimated by Mr. Leech at 130,000,000 oz.) in order to give us as much money in proportion as France has now; leaving her and all other European nations bare of silver. I suppose we should assume that Europe's silver is a little gold in exchange for our wheat, cotton, meat and all our other productions which we can produce cheaper than she can, in the meantime, unless the artificial restrictions we have chosen to interpose should prevent.

But say the bankers, "You will choke our vaults with a mass of unwieldy metal which we are unable to store and handle. No, silver is, and always has been, the money of the people, and given a fair chance (along with a fair chance to the people) it will remain with the people and perform its daily service effecting small exchanges. Take France again as an illustration; we have seen the money of the people, because her course with her treatment of silver is the most perfect instance among the advanced commercial nations of her large stock of silver nearly if not quite \$500,000,000 is in active circulation among the people, there being a little over \$300,000,000 in her banks, and that probably representing daily balances.

In the midst of healthy and prosperous conditions of trade which a sufficient volume of money to transact the business of the country would produce, the gold hoarder would soon find little profit in sulking in a corner, and perceive no danger in investing his money among the people, a condition, able and willing to yield in a return for it. Since writing the foregoing I notice the continued vast outflow of gold from the United States, and that already at least \$50,000,000 has left us since January 1, of the present year. If the last Congress had passed the free coinage bill this outflow would have been seized upon as a natural consequence of the passage of the act. There does not seem to be any explanation of it now, but the idea suggests itself that as the people are so many millions will naturally create a stringency in our supply of money, how could we be injured by having silver dollars to use in the place of the gold until our exports can be used to bring some of it home.

J. D. BETHUNE, Chairman, at Tehachapi, (Kern County, Cal.) At Tehachapi the tourist might expect to see, as in his journey across the Rockies, boulders, inaccessible cañons and eternal snow. What does he see instead? A great plateau of 4,000 acres at an altitude of 4000 feet, including Cumming's, Bear and Britte's valleys, surrounded by still higher mountains, with forests of pine, oak and fir, abounding in large and small game, and the most fertile and perennial flow, if storage reservoirs were built, would be sufficient to irrigate (if irrigation were required) this large acreage if planted in deciduous fruit trees.

In Tehachapi Valley there are now planted in grain twenty-five sections or 16,000 acres; Cumming's Valley, 16,000 acres; Britte's Valley, 3200; Bear Valley, 3200. In the cañon adjacent to these valleys, including Oak Creek, say 1600 acres of land are ready for perennial flow, if storage reservoirs were built, would be sufficient to irrigate (if irrigation were required) this large acreage if planted in deciduous fruit trees.

A Wreck in the Sierras. TRUCKEE, May 27.—Yesterday's east-bound passenger No. 1 struck a rock on the track at the bronco tunnel. The rock weighed over two hundred tons, but the train was going with such speed it moved the rock twenty-five feet. The engine was completely demolished. The express car and tender telescoped for half the length of the car. Young and Giffin, engineer and fireman, escaped miraculously. Wrecking trains from Reno and Truckee worked all night clearing the track.

McNulty Gets a Lease of Life. SAN FRANCISCO, May 27.—The Supreme Court today reversed its affirmation of the judgment of the Superior Court, which sentenced John McNulty to be hanged for the murder of James Connelley in 1889. The affirmation was reversed so that the matter may be re-submitted and a test case made in reference to the law passed by the last Legislature providing that all persons sentenced to suffer death shall be hanged at San Quentin prison.

## MURDER AT PERRIS.

## Death of a Man Who Had Been Badly Beaten.

## A Company of Japanese Colonists to Settle in California.

## Central Pacific Train Partly Wrecked in the Sierras.

## A New Account of the Recent Homolide Near Cottonwood—Another Railroad Projected in Arizona, Etc.

## By Telegram to The Times.

SAN DIEGO, May 27.—[By the Associated Press.] Coroner Keller this evening received a telegram from Perris announcing the death of a man named Armstrong, who was brutally beaten and killed by J. W. Nance, a well-known citizen of that place, a few days ago. Nance and Armstrong had some words about a land transaction, when Nance knocked Armstrong down twice and then kicked him in the side. Nance was stopped by spectators and the injured man was placed under the care of physicians. Prior to Armstrong's death Nance was arrested and placed under \$4000 bail.

## A NEW RAILROAD.

It Will Connect Phoenix with Prescott, Ariz.

PHOENIX (Ariz.), May 27.—[By the Associated Press.] Articles of incorporation of the Santa Fe, Prescott and Phoenix Railway Company, for the construction of a railroad from Ashfork, on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, through Prescott to Phoenix, were filed with the Secretary of the Territory today. A board of directors for the new company was elected, consisting of the following named gentlemen: D. B. Robinson, general manager of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company; W. C. Bissell, traffic manager of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company; Ernest M. Dickey, administrator of the estate of "Diamond Joe" Reynolds and president of the Congress Gold Mining Company; Frank M. Murphy, manager of the Congress Gold Mining Company; Wm. G. Lyman, G. W. Kretzinger, a member of the bar in Chicago, and W. C. Bashford of Prescott. D. B. Robinson was elected president of the company, E. M. Dickey treasurer, and Frank M. Murphy secretary.

The Common Council of Phoenix held a special meeting after the articles were filed and the company was organized and granted by ordinance, ample depot facilities and rights-of-way within the city of Phoenix, and the Council also vacated for its accommodation, a certain street and alley.

## CLAIMS SELF-DEFENSE.

Another Version of the Tragedy Near Cottonwood.

COTTONWOOD, May 27.—[By the Associated Press.] The report telegraphed from Red Bluff to city papers on Monday, concerning the murder near here, in Tehama county, was wrong. Smith was killed by Fenwick and not Fenwick by Smith. The shooting was done Saturday evening. Smith was a large, strong man 30 years old, and Fenwick was a mere boy 20 years old. About a year ago Smith beat Fenwick's father nearly to death, from which he was laid up in a critical condition for several weeks. Since then the Fenwicks have found several of their cattle and horses poisoned, for which they blamed Smith. Young Fenwick says he was riding along the road in the woods with a Winchester rifle in his hands when he met Smith, who stopped him and said: "Did you say that I poisoned your cattle?" Fenwick replied that he had said so. Then Smith reached for his revolver and the boy raised his rifle and shot him. Then he went to Red Bluff and gave himself up. There were no witnesses and the boy's statement is generally believed here. The dead man was buried today near the scene of the tragedy.

## JAPANESE COLONISTS.

They Are Preparing to Settle in This State.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 27.—[By the Associated Press.] The steamer City of Peking brought news to the inspector of immigration of this port of the organization of a Japanese colony to settle somewhere in California. Katakaki Kenkichi is the originator of the movement. He is a native of Tosa, Japan, and member of the House of Representatives. At present he is soliciting the cooperation of other moneyed men in the empire, and already his plans have assumed practical shape. At Los Angeles and other places in the interior of Japan his agents are selecting able-bodied married farmers of from 20 to 30 years of age. These are to form the advance guard for the colony.

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## Murder in the Second Degree.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 27.—The trial of Albert Blackman, a private in the United States Army, stationed at the Presidio, who shot and killed a fellow soldier, Gottlieb Nonnenmann, in February last, resulted in the jury in the Superior Court returning a verdict of murder in the second degree, recommending, however, the prisoner to the mercy of the Court.

To Investigate Apache Murders. SAN FRANCISCO, May 27.—Instructions have been forwarded to the com-

manding general of the Department of Arizona at Los Angeles by Gen. Ruger, directing an investigation to be made concerning the recent murders committed by Apaches.

The Coming State Fair. SACRAMENTO, May 27.—The thirty-eighth annual California State Fair promises to eclipse all its predecessors. The management has this year decided to increase the meeting from one of nine days to one of eleven days. Six trotting and five running races and stakes, aggregating nearly \$50,000, will be offered in that time.

The Vineyard Outlook Good. SAN FRANCISCO, May 27.—The State Board of Viticulture has received word from various parts of the State that there has so far been no visitation of frost and that vines are healthy except in some parts where the "vinephorer" insects threaten indications for a good crop are promising.

Burned to Death. FRESNO, May 27.—Mrs. A. Hessaurek, who resided in the foothills about thirty miles north of Fresno, was burned to death by an explosion of a coal-oil lamp last night. She was the widow of Fred Hessaurek, the distinguished German writer and politician of Cincinnati.

Overrun by Grasshoppers. MARYSVILLE, May 27.—Grasshoppers have become very numerous and destructive in Sutter and Yuba counties. Fred Krete, who has a nursery near Sutter Buttes, yesterday lighted a fire to drive them off. The fire spread all over the hill, destroying much feed.

On Trial for Murder. SAN FRANCISCO, May 27.—The trial of James Kerr, proprietor of the Occidental foundry, for the shooting of Edward Cogan, in June last, during the strike of the iron molders, began today.

## UNSEASONABLE RAIN.

SHOWERS THAT ARE GENERALLY UNWELCOME.

Many Sections of the State Report Damage to Hay, Grain and Fruits—Vegetables Were Benefited.

## By Telegram to The Times.

SOMONA, May 27.—Heavy showers of rain fell here this morning, and there is every indication of more rain before long. The damage to the hay and cherry crops at the present time cannot be foretold.

SAN RAFAEL, May 27.—Rain today damaged the hay and grain crops heavily. The brickyards in this vicinity will lose \$5000.

PETALUMA, May 27.—Hay and grain were damaged by rain today, also ripe cherries and strawberries. Other fruits and vegetable crops were benefited.

MARTINEZ, May 27.—No damage is anticipated from today's rain.

HEADSBURG, May 27.—Cherries and berries were expected to fruit unless done today by rain.

VACAVILLE, May 27.—Late cherries and hay and heavy grain were injured by the rain.

UKIAH, May 27.—The rain injured hay and grain, but benefited fruit and berries.

NAPA, May 27.—Hay and grain were considerably damaged by rain. Fruit was not much hurt except cherries.

STOCKTON, May 27.—Heavy showers of rain fell here today measuring 32 of an inch. Farmers say the heavy rain will lodge some of the heavy grain and hay will be damaged. The sun came out warm after the rain and if the warm weather continues it is feared grain will be ruined. Crops are promising well in this county.



## RELIGIOUS WORKERS.

## The Presbyterian General Assembly's Session.

A Liberal Appropriation Asked for the Erection of Churches.

Suggestions as to Action in the Noted Briggs Heresy Case.

The Split Among the Reformed Presbyterians—Lutherans in Session—American Bible Society's Annual Meeting.

By Telegraph to The Times.

DETROIT, May 27.—[By the Associated Press.] After devotional exercises at the Presbyterian General Assembly, Dr. Johnson reported favorably on the religious exhibit at the World's Fair.

Dr. Nichols read the report from the Committee on Increase of Ministry with particular reference to the reception of ministers from other denominations. Referred to the Committee on Church Policy.

The standing Committee on Foreign Missions reported. The report notes the resignation of John C. Lowrie, D. D., senior secretary, and the appointment of David Gregg, D. D., to be a member of the board; and also of Secretary Thomas Marshall.

The treasurer's report for the year ending April 30 shows expenditures of \$973,000, which, with the shortage from last year, leaves a deficit of \$90,000.

An unusually large number of candidates applied for foreign work last year and seventy-three were found qualified and sent out. The aggregate addition to the mission churches is 2876. An increase in the pupils in the schools is shown, as is the growth in favor of medical missions. The work was hindered greatly by the war between Guatemala and Salvador and by the present strife in Chile, but encouraging reports are received from elsewhere.

After reference of overtures to the proper committees the recommendations of the Committee on Report of the Foreign Board were adopted. A minute of regret on the death, Monday night, of ex-Moderator Van Dyke of Brooklyn, was adopted.

Resolutions were taken. At the afternoon session the standing Committee on Church Erection reported. The work of the year has called for caution, owing to the exhaustion of the special fund provided by L. R. Sturges, and of the small working balance heretofore carried from year to year. The steady advance of the church requires an advance in church erection. The amount of aid asked during the last five years has been \$1 per cent, more than for the five years before that. More than half of our 6684 churches give nothing to this board. Our income for the year has been \$128,642.

The aggregate value of church and manse property secured by the aided churches in the year was almost \$400,000, for which the board holds mortgages to hold the property till the church abandons it or dissolves. A careful estimate of the total value of churches and manse owned by the churches of the Assembly in the United States is \$75,000,000. About two-thirds of this belongs to the churches in the synods of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Baltimore. The board wants \$150,000 this year, and the formation of a large loan fund is recommended.

Dr. Bartlett yielded the floor to Dr. Patton, who asked leave to read so much of the report of the theological seminaries as bears on the case of Dr. Briggs, in order that it may be printed and distributed to the Assembly when it comes up for action tomorrow. The committee replies to so much of the report of the Union Theological Seminary as bears on Dr. Briggs' appointment or transfer to the chair of biblical theology.

Our duty is a delicate one, especially as the presbytery of New York is trying him on a charge of heresy, as we must not prejudice the case, which at some time come before us on appeal. The question before us is not that of his doctrinal soundness, but that of approval by the Assembly. We admit that in one view the trustees may have ground for their denial of the right of the Assembly to vote the transfer of a professor from one chair to another. The trustees of the seminary consider that the original appointment gives a status and that the Assembly has no right to interfere. How would we think the Assembly has control of both, yet in view of the cordial relations always existing between it and the trustees of the seminary, it is proper to appoint a committee to confer with them to report to the next Assembly. In accordance with these views, the committee recommends that the Assembly disapprove of the appointment of Dr. Briggs to the Robinson chair of biblical theology of Union Theological Seminary, and that a committee of conference with the trustees of that institution be appointed by the Assembly, to report to the next Assembly.

Dr. Bartlett resumed the report on church erection, advocating the duty of helping the Presbyterian cause first and foremost, and this through our boards instead of through private channels.

Adjourned. There was a great deal of talk tonight over Patton's report on Briggs. Briggs has quite a few friends who speak for him, but it is thought the report will have a two-thirds majority. The general opinion expressed by the groups in conversation was that the right of veto must be exercised now or not at all.

Reformed Presbyterians.

PITTSBURGH, May 27.—The thirty-second synod of the Reformed Presbyterian church of North America began this morning with 200 delegates present. The entire session was devoted to prayer. This synod is a branch of the Reformed Presbyterian church known as the old school, and the same question will come before it that caused the split—the right of suffrage. After the session one of the nine ministers suspended for exercising the right of suffrage, said: "If the synod sustains the suspension and puts us out of the church, at least twenty-five ministers will follow us."

American Bible Society.

CINCINNATI, May 27.—The officers and board of managers of the American Bible Society held the fifty-fifth annual meeting here today.

Reformed Episcopalians.

CLEVELAND (O.), May 27.—The thirtieth General Council of the Reformed Episcopal church of America began here today, with delegates pres-

ent from all parts of the United States and Canada. Bishop Fallows of Chicago presided. The day was devoted to routine business.

The Lutherans.

LEBANON (Pa.), May 27.—The general synod of the Evangelical Lutheran church at this morning's session took up the board of education business. The special purpose of this board is to establish new colleges and other schools for the church, and to aid new schools until they are amply endowed. Ten thousand dollars was apportioned for this board.

The offer was made of \$150,000 to found a Lutheran seminary in Omaha, Neb., provided the church raise \$150,000 in one year. Resolutions instructing the board to accept the proposition were adopted amid great enthusiasm. Subscriptions in cash were then offered, and more than \$20,000 was subscribed.

THE VESUVIUS.

Report on the Test of Her Dynamite Gun.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—[By the Associated Press.] The report of the naval board on the test of the Vesuvius's guns, is made public. When the board met May 14, it found that the guns had not been ranged, and no appliances for sighting were fitted. Temporary sights were rigged. The accuracy of fire of the starboard gun under the conditions was considered good. The valves of the middle and port guns were not in satisfactory working order. The effect of a moderate sea and wind on the general efficiency of the guns and their range was a very slight general shaking of the vessel as the gun platform behaved very satisfactorily. Many details concerning the steering gear and conning tower could be much improved.

As to the actual efficiency of the vessel for offensive purposes, the board has little data on which to base an opinion.

On May 20 three shots were fired at a target towed by the Cushing at a speed of 10 knots across the line of fire. The Vesuvius steaming 17 knots. One of these would undoubtedly have struck a vessel. This was considered a favorable showing under the circumstances. The board considered the fittings and appliances for loading and firing very crude, and capable of great improvement.

The board recommends that the guns should be carefully ranged; also various modifications of defects found, and the department has directed the board to reconvene and submit a detailed programme for further tests.

POLITICAL.

OHIO FARMERS AND THE THIRD PARTY.

Ingalls Says Harrison and Cleveland Will be the Opposing Candidates in the Campaign of 1892.

By Telegraph to The Times.

COLUMBUS, May 27.—[By the Associated Press.] The Farmers' Union of Ohio, in convention today, discussed the third party movement, and after debate a proposition to name an independent State ticket was defeated—63 to 64.

A platform was adopted declaring for equal and fair distribution of the necessary burdens of taxation on all forms of wealth in actual value; declaring for school books at actual cost; the suppression of all traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage, the issue of not less than \$50 per capita of full legal tender money to consist of gold and silver on a parity with each other, and paper.

INGALLS ON THE OUTLOOK.

HITCHCOCK (Kan.), May 27.—At a meeting yesterday of Republican editors of the Seventh Congressional District a letter from ex-Senator Ingalls was read. Among other things he said:

The Republican future must readjust itself to the changed conditions of American life, or it will perish. To have it from this fate by recasting the spirit of energy, the aggressive and patriotic force of its founders, to the campaign of 1892. The Republican must be reconstituted and Cleveland will be his antagonist. If we have courage and confidence it will be an Australia. If we lack with popular errors, compromise with unprincipled leaders, and sneer at honest differences of judgment and opinion, it will be a Waterloo.

WORLD'S FAIR MATTERS.

More Money to be Raised—Appointments Confirmed.

CHICAGO, May 27.—[By the Associated Press.] It is announced by members of the Ways and Means Committee of the World's Fair that an additional \$2,500,000 is to be raised in Chicago. A thorough canvass will be made among wealthy citizens who have not yet contributed. It is expected to increase this amount to \$5,000,000 later on, either by loan or contribution from the National Government. The additional amount is found necessary to carry out the growing plans of the management.

The World's Fair directory has confirmed the appointment of F. J. V. Skiff as chief of the department of mines and mining, and M. E. Stone as chief of the foreign department.

More Trouble at Walla Walla.

WALLA WALLA (Wash.), May 27.—The Sheriff of Walla Walla county today telegraphed Gov. Ferry, asking him to send arms and ammunition, as an outbreak of soldiers is possible when the arrest of the soldiers indicted for complicity in the Hunt lynching is made tomorrow. The Governor sent the necessary order.

Uncle Sam Does Not Lloose.

CHICAGO, May 27.—Following the decision of the Supreme Court in the original package case, an interesting circular has come to the collector of this customs district from Commissioner Mason. He says:

Once for all this office wishes it understood that the Government does not license liquor-selling or liquor distribution, and only puts a yearly tax on liquor-sellers, and does not seek to interfere in prohibition districts.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Blaine was able to go out driving yesterday.

King Charles of Wurtemberg is suffering from an internal disorder.

There is no truth in the recent dispatches about the Dalton gang of train-robbers being captured in Oklahoma.

At San Francisco yesterday revenue officers seized \$4000 worth of opium belonging to Pay Ken, a Chinatown merchant.

M. Berrier, a counselor in the Bordeaux Appeal Court, has committed suicide owing to losses amounting to \$300,000 in bourse speculations.

The Portuguese Finance Minister, in an interview with the governor of the Bank of France, stated his intention to introduce bi-metalism in Portugal.

## BRUTAL EXHIBITION.

## The Greggains-Turner Fight at San Francisco.

The Colored Bruiser Unmercifully Mauls His Adversary.

Police Finally Interfere and Stop the Disgusting Affair.

Only Four Rounds Needed to Finish the Stockton Middleweight—Carney and Burge to Fight Again.

By Telegraph to The Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 27.—[By the Associated Press.] About 800 people witnessed the fight between the middle-weights, Charlie Turner and Alex Greggains, for a purse of \$1000, at the Occidental Club this evening. The men appeared in the ring shortly before 9 o'clock, and both seemed in excellent condition. Greggains's superiority in height and reach was very noticeable. Ed Holman was referee.

In the first round Turner assumed the aggressive and landed half a dozen light blows on the body and face, and Greggains responded with several hard raps on Turner's ear and the round closed with cheers for the white man.

Both were cautious in the second round. A few blows were exchanged, generally in Greggains's favor. Greggains bled at the ear.

The third round was a hard one for Turner. He began by forcing, but accomplished nothing beyond following Greggains around the ring. When two minutes had expired, Greggains took a hand and pounded Turner on the head and on the body, finally sending him down in a heap by a hard right-hander in the ear. Turner arose slowly, and Greggains went after him, sending him down a second time. Turner again arose this time in nine seconds. He was staggering around the ring and another punch from Greggains sent him down a third time. It looked as if Turner was gone for good, but the call of time saved him.

When the fourth round opened it was plain to everyone that the fight was Greggains's. He was perfectly strong and the black man was so weak he had to be assisted to his feet by his seconds. Greggains went at him like a cyclone, fought him in his corner and sent him down. Turner leaped helplessly against the ropes Greggains rained right and left upon his head, Turner being unable to hold his hands up to protect himself. Turner fell to the lower ropes and Greggains continued to pound him, when Capt. Douglas of the police force stepped into the ring and ordered him to stop. Turner sank into his chair and the referee awarded the fight to Greggains amid wild cheering among the spectators.

Carney and Burge.

LONDON, May 27.—Dick Burge, the lightweight champion, who defeated Jimmy Carney in a contest for £1000, and the light weight championship of England agreed to fight Carney again for £1000 a side. Carney's backers are willing to rematch him against Burge. The referee claims that he is disqualified Carney for back-heeling Burge.

"Spitting" a Neighbor.

The workmen employed at one of the chair making works in an English town were cutting up a large cherry tree at the circular saw bench when something squirted in the sawyer's face and ran over the bench in all directions. The engine was stopped, and an examination showed that the saw had struck a cavity in the tree and liberated a considerable quantity of quicksilver, afterward estimated as half a gill. The log was carefully examined, and it was found that many years previously a hole had been bored in a slanting downward direction through the heart of the tree, the quicksilver poured in and the hole carefully plugged. The rings of the tree showed that it was ninety years old, and that after the hole had been plugged the growth had covered the head of the plug with several inches of solid wood.

As it was known the tree came out of an old orchard at Allerton, Yorkshire, where yearly "a cherry feast" used to be held, it was thought the quicksilver had been put in the tree in connection with some old ceremony, but it was found that up to thirty or forty years ago quicksilver was thus employed to kill fruit or other trees by those who had "grudges" against their neighbors. It was usual to do this in the dead of night. A piece of bark was first carefully taken off, the hole bored, quicksilver poured in, the hole plugged, and last the bit of bark was carefully replaced. The tree from the next rising of the sap began to wither. In the present case the attempt was a failure, for except where the quicksilver had lain it had not penetrated more than a few inches beyond the end of the boring; the tree was sound.—Notes and Queries.

Substantial Reward of Virtue.

That it pays to be virtuous is evidenced by the long experience of William E. Story, of Buffalo. Twenty years ago William's uncle promised that if he would neither smoke, chew, drink nor gamble until he became a good man he would give the young man \$3,000. The conditions were accepted, and on Jan. 31, 1873, William claimed the money. His uncle admitted the obligation, but said he desired to hold the cash on interest till some future day. When the old gentleman died his executor refused to pay. William brought suit for \$3,853.50, principal and interest, and recovered judgment.

A new system of house wiring for electric lighting consists of fitting the building with continuous tubes of insulating material, through which the wires are drawn. The tubes are made of paper soaked in a hot bath of bituminous material, and are said to be hard, strong and tough.

Where Gold Comes From.

The gold taken from the river bars was mostly in the form of scales resembling cucumber seeds, and of varying size. It was most plentiful on the bed rock and in a few inches of soil above it, though sometimes three or four feet of earth would pay to wash. Where the bed rock was hard the miner cleaned it, for a shovelful of dirt might contain a few dollars in small particles. Where the bed rock was soft shale or slate on edge the miner picked away an inch or so and washed it, as frequently the scales were found to be driven quite thickly into the crevices. When the ground was very rich the rocker was cleaned of gold every hour or so.—E. J. Waite in Century.

Old sight—presbyopia—begins at about the age of forty. It is first noticed by the tendency to hold paper further off. The glasses should not enlarge the letters, but simply render them clear and natural at the ordinary reading distance. Whatever the ocular defect, the proper glasses should be obtained as soon as it is discovered.

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## MINING IN 1849.

How "Rockers" Separating Was Carried on in Pioneer Days in California.

The most expensive instrument of the early miner was the rocker, which, though simple in construction, cost in the mines from fifty to a hundred dollars. In general appearance it was not unlike a baby's cradle as used by our grandmothers and as still seen on the frontier. It consisted of a flat bottom with two sides that flared outward, and an end board at the head, while the foot was open save a rifle about an inch and a half high at the bottom to catch the gold that might pass another riffle across the bottom near the middle. At the head of the cradle was a hopper about eighteen inches square, with a perforated sheet iron bottom or wire screen. Under this was an apron, or board, sloping downward toward the head. Two substantial rockers under the whole completed the simple machine which gave to the world millions of dollars.

The modus operandi may be described as follows: Two sticks of wood woven on the upper side were imbedded at the river's brink, one four inches lower than the other, on which the rockers were to rest, thus securing a grade in the machine to facilitate the outward flow of the water and sand. Two miners usually worked together as partners. One shoveled the earth into the rocker, while the other, seated on a boulder or block of wood, dipped the water from the river and poured it upon the earth in the hopper with one hand, all the time rocking with the other. When the earth was thoroughly washed, he rose, lifted the hopper from its place, threw the stones and gravel, replaced it, and thus the work went on. As the ground about the rocker became exhausted to the bed-rock, recourse was had to the bucket, and the earth was carried sometimes a few rods, making laborious work for the miner.

To keep the rocker going another hand would be employed to carry earth, and each would carry two buckets at a time. Hard work of this kind suggested improvement in mining. At noon the gold and black sand collected above the riffles were taken up on a scraper and thrown into the pan, which was carried to the river and carefully washed to remove as far as possible all but the gold. The yield of the forenoon was carried to the camp, dried over a blaze, the dry sand blown out, and the gold weighed in scales or guessed at, and poured into the partnership purse and deposited under the bed or anywhere else out of sight.—Century.

Riders in the Time of Alexander.

One of the most precious relics of the past is a bronze statuette dug up at Herculaneum in 1751, and thought to be a copy of the equestrian statue known to have been made of Alexander the Great by Lysippos, after the battle of the Granicus, when statues of all the brave who fell in this initial victory were made by the famous sculptor. If it is truly a copy of Lysippos' work we can judge from it how the Macedonians managed their horses in a hand-to-hand conflict. The king is shown sitting on a blanket firmly held in place by a breast strap and girth. Without dropping the reins from his bridle hand he grasps this substitute for a saddle at the withers, and turning full half way to the right and looking backward, gives a swinging cut with his sword to the rear, covering as big an area of the circle as the best swordsman who ever sat in a saddle. The statue is full of life and natural to a degree. If not Lysippos' work, it is that of a consummate artist. The position shows great freedom of movement on the horse, and a seat strong and elastic. That the Macedonians kept their heels well away from the horse's flanks, or rather that they did not rely on their heels to cling to him, is shown by their commonly wearing spurs, a thing the Indian usually avoids, and the same habit shown clearly in this piece of art.—Colonel T. A. Dodge in Harper's.

Care of the Hair.

The hair, like every other portion of the human frame, if uncared for will go to waste and eventually drop out. This is due to a splitting of the ends of the hair, so that the interior duct which nourishes the hair is exposed, and the natural nourishment of the hair runs to waste, overflows upon the head, forming dandruff, which impedes the growth of the hair just as much as the tares among wheat. The best means to prevent this is a strengthening of the hair, and this can easily be accomplished by frequent cutting and the use of salt water and vaseline.

Have you ever noticed what bushy hair connotes manhood? Did you ever see a bald sailor? It is because their hair is in constant contact with the invigorating salt air, and is often wet with salt water. A good tonic of salt water should contain a teaspoonful of salt to a tumbler of water, and should be applied to the hair two or three times a week. The effect at the end of a month will be surprising.—American Spectator.

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